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Rural District of Daventry



ANNUAL REPORT

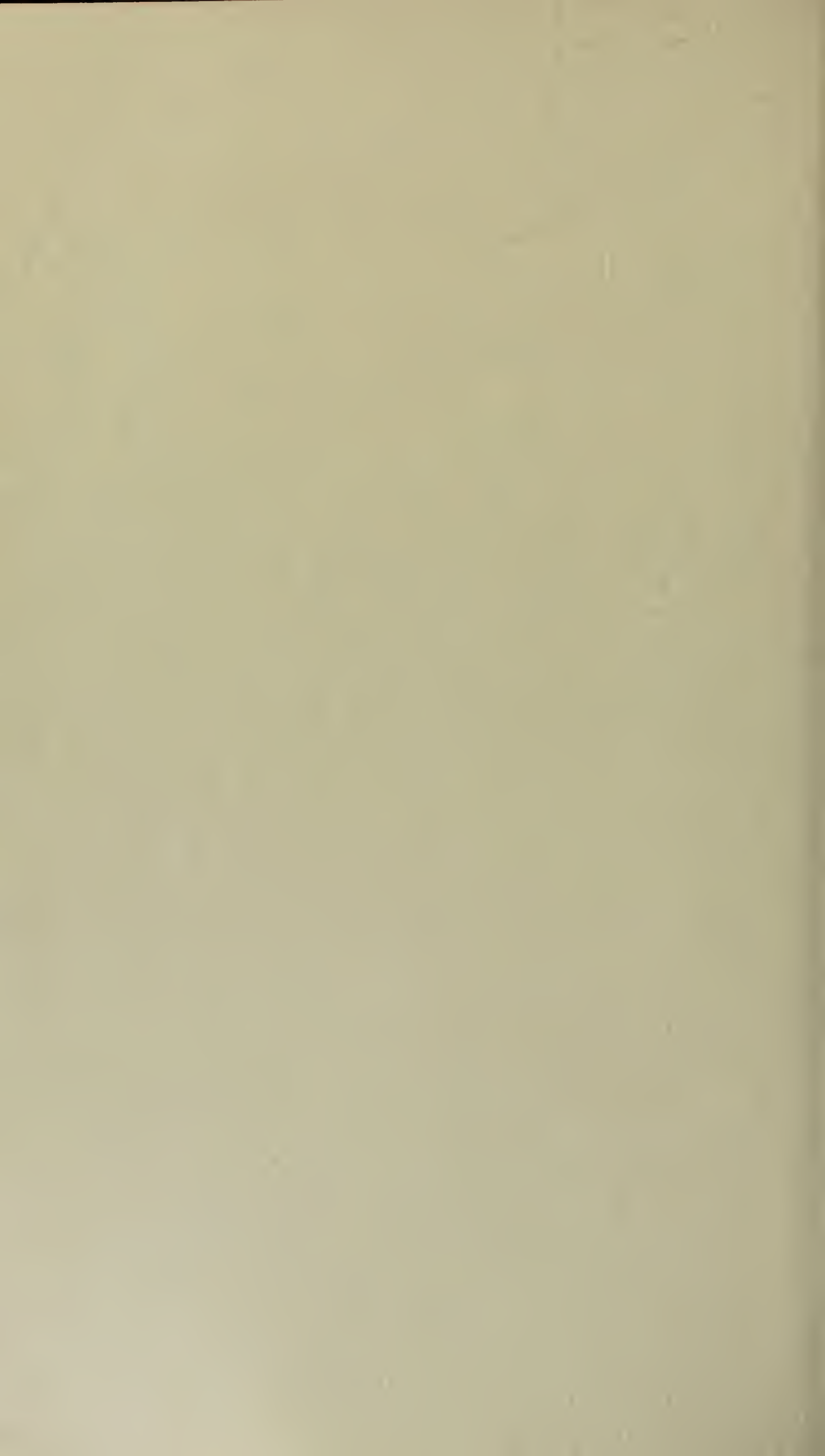
OF THE

Medical Officer of Health

FOR THE

Year 1958

JOAN M. ST. V. DAWKINS,
Medical Officer of Health.



**TO : The Chairman and Members of the Rural District Council
of Daventry**

Mr. Chairman, Ladies, and Gentlemen.

I HAVE the honour to present my Third Annual Report as Medical Officer of Health, incorporating that of the Public Health Inspector.

The Vital Statistics for the year 1958 show that 196 deaths occurred, being one less than for the previous year. This gives a Standardised Rate of 11.36, compared with the national figure of 11.7. Male deaths exceeded female deaths by 30. The cancers, and the diseases of the heart and circulation, together, constitute over 70 per cent. of the total deaths. Coronary and other diseases of the heart and circulation caused 76 deaths, 38 of these from coronary disease alone. Thirty-eight deaths from cancer are recorded, a decline of two on last year, six from lung cancer. The reasons for the high rate of these diseases are in the main obscure—the ageing population is, in part, a factor. Diet, sedentary life smoking or other habits may be emerging as casual agents, but as yet can only be tentatively suggested. Once again no deaths occurred from tuberculosis, but five people have died as a result of an accident.

The total number of live births was 267 compared with 269 last year. Illegitimate births rose from 9 in 1957 to 11. Nine infant deaths occurred, all in the first month of life, five of these from prematurity. The need for research into the causes of prematurity and its remedy is emphasised. The loss of infant life continues in this early crucial period and the majority of deaths occur from causes relating to the health of the mother during the ante-natal period and to causes operating at and soon after birth.

There was considerable decrease in infectious disease notifications, the figure falling from 368 in 1957 to only 64 in 1958, largely due to the decline in measles notifications. A few cases of dysentery occurred in a school, but was soon under control. There were four cases of poliomyelitis, all paralytic, but fortunately mild. None had been immunised against poliomyelitis. Vaccination of large numbers of children against poliomyelitis was carried out. There was a decline in the response to vaccination against smallpox and to diphtheria immunisation, and a considerable fall in the numbers of children receiving booster immunisation to diphtheria. The need for greater response of the public to these very necessary measures is once again stressed.

The slum clearance programme continued in a satisfactory manner. At the beginning of the five-year programme it was decided to deal with 294 houses. After three and a half years already 336 houses had been dealt with. During this year action was taken in respect of 60 houses, under various sections of the Act.

Again no further sewage schemes have been provided. This was largely due to the limitation of capital expenditure. It is to be hoped that next year a number of sewage projects will be undertaken.

In conclusion I wish to express my appreciation to all members of the Staff, in particular those of the Public Health Department for their assistance in the compilation of this report; also to the chairmen and members of the Public Health and Housing Committees for help and encouragement. Thanks are also due to the County Medical Officer of Health for information on Immunisation and Vaccination, and to the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit for details of the campaign held in the District.

I have the honour to be,

Your obedient Servant,

JOAN M. ST. V. DAWKINS.

Medical Officer of Health.

Council Offices,
Church Walk.

DAVENTRY.

Telephones : Daventry 7 and 310.

Daventry Rural District Council

Members of the Housing, Estates Management and Public Health Committees :

Chairman of Housing Committee: Mr. Councillor J. W. Anscomb, J.P., C.C.
Chairman of Public Health Committee: Mr. Councillor J. W. Anscomb, J.P., C.C.

Chairman of Estates Management Committee : Rev. E. J. A. Dunn.

Messrs. Councillors: J. O. Adams, J.P. (Vice-Chairman of the Council):
S. Allen, Mrs. G. L. Atterbury, F. W. Boddington, C. E. Browne, H. E. Burdett, A. R. Busby, E. R. Buswell, G. E. Green, C. E. Gibbes, F. Harris, R. B. Harris, W. S. Harrison, H. A. Hupfield, D. H. Jelley, J.P. (Chairman of the Council), W. J. Kirkby, Mrs. M. A. Lemon, Mrs. R. E. Lucas, H. A. Malin, Major J. K. Maxwell, Rev. D. H. S. Mould, W. J. Preece, F. W. Robinson, T. W. Russell, W. O. Rydings, Mrs. C. M. S. Thornton, C.C., R. L. Wakeford, and W. J. Webb

Public Health Officers of the Council:

Medical Officer of Health :

Dr. J. M. St. V. Dawkins, M.B.B.S., D.P.H., D.C.H.

also holds appointment of

Medical Officer of Health Daventry Borough and Brixworth Rural District:

Assistant County Medical Officer of Health and County School Medical Officer.

Public Health Inspector: J. M. Harkness, R.S.I.J.B., M.P.H.I.A.

Public Health Inspector's Assistant : B. C. Lines.

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR 1958

Area (in acres)	...	...	...	...	...	...	79,423
Population (based on Registrar-General's figures)	...	...	...	...	...	...	16,370
Number of separate dwellings occupied	...	...	...	...	...	...	5,525
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	...	£147,943
Product of a Penny Rate	...	...	...	...	...	...	£594 14 8

Vital Statistics

Live Births 267; Live Birth Rate per 1,000 population 16.3;

Still Births 6; Still Births rate per 1,000 live and still births 21.9.

Total live and still births 273; Infant deaths 9.

Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	total	33.7
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Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	legitimate	35.1
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Infant Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births	illegitimate	0.
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Neo-Natal Mortality Rate per 1,000 live births (first four weeks)		33.7
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Illegitimate live births per cent. of total live births		4.1
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Maternal deaths (including abortion)		nil
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Maternal mortality rate per 1,000 live and still births		nil
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Tables showing Births and Deaths

Live Births (rate per 1,000 total population)—

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate for England & Wales
Legitimate	136	120	256		
Illegitimate	9	2	11		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	145	122	267	16.3	16.4
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Still Births (rate per 1,000 live and still births)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate for England & Wales
Legitimate	4	2	6		
Illegitimate	—	—	—		
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		
	4	2	6	21.9	21.6
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Deaths (rate per 1,000 total population)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate for England & Wales
All Causes	114	82	196	11.36	11.7
	<hr/>	<hr/>	<hr/>		

Maternal Mortality	nil	0.43
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Deaths from Infectious Diseases	nil
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Infant Mortality (rate per 1,000 live births)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	Rate for England & Wales
Legitimate	6	3	9		
Illegitimate	—	—	—		
	—	—	—		
	6	3	9	33.7	22.5
	—	—	—		

Neo-Natal Mortality: Deaths under 4 weeks (rate per 1,000 live births)

	Male	Female	Total	Rate	County Rate
	6	3	9	33.7	13.1
	—	—	—		

**Statistics showing Population and Numbers of Occupied Houses
in each Parish of the District**

Parish	Population		Number of Occupied Houses		
	1931 census	1951 census	Private Houses	Council Houses	Total
Ashby St. Ledgers	210	169	51	—	51
Badby	440	478	118	52	170
Barby	471	536	102	40	142
Braunston	1015	1161	203	164	367
Brockhall	38	34	9	—	9
Byfield	868	796	175	119	294
Canons Ashby	49	42	14	—	14
Catesby	91	86	28	—	28
Charwelton	165	166	47	8	55
Clay Coton	71	51	15	4	19
Crick	681	728	197	56	253
Dodford	238	216	49	7	56
Elkington	69	62	19	—	19
Everdon	406	420	122	20	142
Farthingstone	177	174	53	8	61
Fawsley	29	21	9	—	9
Flore	786	896	238	104	342
Hellidon	148	160	53	4	57
Kilsby	501	558	142	63	205
Lilbourne	209	241	50	28	78
Long Buckby	2325	2316	657	205	862
Newnham	356	383	105	32	137
Norton	315	265	101	—	101
Preston Capes	156	167	54	6	60
Stanford	53	43	13	—	13
Staveiton	319	361	82	30	112
Stowe-IX-Churches	219	180	66	4	70
Watford	324	281	86	8	94
Weedon Bec	1750	1734	285	179	464
Welton	358	381	83	39	122
West Haddon	714	704	206	56	262
Wilton	216	168	52	10	62
Winwick	153	89	34	—	34
Woodford Halse	1740	1764	419	200	619
Yelvertoft	349	462	110	32	142
	<hr/> 16009 <hr/>	<hr/> 16293 <hr/>	<hr/> 4047 <hr/>	<hr/> 1478 <hr/>	<hr/> 5525 <hr/>

SECTION A.

NATURAL AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS

The District is largely rural, and the major industry is agriculture. The majority of the population are, however, employed in industry either in Daventry, Rugby, or Northampton. Woodford Ha'se contains a railway depot of considerable size, and at Weedon there is an Ordnance Depot. A few small industries are also scattered throughout the district. The construction of the London—Yorkshire motorway began this year, and in the district the operation extends from Flore to the Warwickshire border.

Area.—The area of the District was 79,423 acres or 124.2 square miles, which gives an average of one person to 4.7 acres or 132 persons to the square mile.

Population.—The Registrar-General's mid-year estimated population for the District was 16,370, showing a decrease of 80 compared with the figure for 1957. The natural increase in the population, i.e., excess of births over deaths was 71.

Occupied Dwellings.—There was an increase in the numbers of occupied dwellings, after deducting those dealt with under the Housing Acts

Deaths.—The total number of deaths recorded was 196, showing a decrease of 1 on the number for 1957. The standardised death rate for 1958 was 10.56 (calculated from the Registrar-General's comparability factor), compared with 11.7 for England and Wales. The comparability factor makes allowance for age and sex distribution of the population in different areas, and are adjusted specifically to take account of the presence of any residential institution in the area.

Births.—The number was 267, a slight decrease of 2 compared with the figure for 1957, and giving a standardised rate of 17.6 (calculated on the Registrar-General's comparability factor), compared with 16.4 for England and Wales, per 1,000 of the total population.

Still-Births.—The figure for 1958 showed an increase compared with the figure for 1957, it being 6 as compared with 4 the previous year, and gave a rate of 21.9 per 1,000 live and still-births.

Illegitimate Births.—The number showed an increase compared with the previous year, 11 such births being recorded.

Maternal Mortality.—There were no deaths recorded as being associated with child birth.

Infant Mortality.—The number of children under the age of 1 year who died was 9, as compared with 5 the previous year. Causes and ages of death are given in the table below.

Neo-Natal Mortality.—Nine deaths occurred during the first four weeks of life.

Table of Causes of Infant Deaths

Cause	Neo-Natal	1 to 12 months
Cerebral Haemorrhage	1	nil
Congenital Heart Disease	1	
Prematurity	5	
Intra Cranial Haemorrhage	1	
Peripheral Circulatory Disease	1	

It will be seen that all the infant deaths this year occurred in the first month of life.

The List of the causes of death in the district during the year, classified under thirty-six headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Disease, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948, as used for England and Wales, are given in the following table:—

Causes	Male	Female	Total
Tuberculosis Respiratory	—	—	—
Tuberculosis, Other	—	—	—
Syphilitic Disease	1	—	1
Diphtheria	—	—	—
Whooping Cough	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infections	—	—	—
Acute Poliomyelitis	—	—	—
Measles	—	—	—
Other Infective or Paralytic Diseases	—	2	2
Cancer, Stomach	4	4	8
Cancer, Lung Bronchus	5	1	6
Cancer, Breast	—	2	2
Cancer, Uterus	—	—	—
Cancer, Other malignant and lymphatic	13	9	22
Leukemia, aleukemia	1	—	1
Diabetes	2	1	3
Vascular Lesions of Nervous System	13	14	27
Coronary Disease of the Heart	23	15	38
Hypertension with Heart Disease	2	—	2
Heart Disease (other)	15	13	28
Other Circulatory Disease	3	5	8
Influenza	1	1	2
Pneumonia	—	2	2
Bronchitis	5	1	6
Other Disease of Respiratory System	1	—	1
Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum	1	—	1
Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea	—	1	1
Nephritis and Nephrosis	—	—	—
Hyperplasia of Prostate	6	—	6
Pregnancy, Childbirth, and Abortion	—	—	—
Congenital Malformations	—	—	—
Other Defined and Ill-Defined Diseases	12	8	20
Motor Vehicle Accidents	1	—	1
All Other Accidents	2	2	4
Suicide	3	1	4
	—	—	—
Totals	114	82	196
	—	—	—

The commonest cause of death remained heart disease in its various forms, but there was a slight decrease in deaths from cancer, while vascular lesions of the nervous system, c.g., cerebral haemorrhage, provided the third largest cause of death. It is to be noted that there were no deaths from tuberculosis, but 5 males and 1 female died from cancer of the lung and 5 died as the result of an accident, 1 on the road and 4 from other accidents, the majority of those occurring in the home. Four deaths occurred from suicide.

SECTION B.

GENERAL PROVISIONS OF HEALTH SERVICES

Laboratory Service.—The Public Health Laboratory Service operating at the General Hospital, Northampton, was available for the diagnosis and analysis of specimens relative to infectious disease, and was free of cost to the local authority.

Ambulance Services.—The ambulance maintained by the St. John Ambulance Brigade was used for all cases occurring in the District.

Nursing in the Home.—This service was provided directly by the County Council, who have their nurses living in various parishes of the District. The Home Help Service, also provided by the County Council, was in operation in several parishes in the District.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.—Infant Welfare Clinics were held at Long Buckby, Weedon, West Haddon, and Woodford Halse. Ante-Natal Clinics were held in Daventry, and mothers from the surrounding District were welcomed. Transport facilities were provided by the County Council in various parts of the District for mothers and children to attend clinics at a nearby centre.

Hospitals.—Those suffering from infectious disease are treated at Harborough Road Isolation Hospital, Northampton. Sufferers from tuberculosis, who require institutional treatment, at Creton or Rushden House Sanatoria.

All other general medical and surgical cases are treated at Northampton General Hospital, The Danetre Hospital, or The Hospital of St. Cross, Rugby. The treatment of patients at the Danetre Hospital was of great benefit to the District, especially so that relatives and friends could visit patients more frequently and with less travelling difficulties.

Welfare of the Aged.—

(a) **Home Help Service:** The Home Help Service is of inestimable value in the prevention of breakdown in the aged, and many are able to remain in their own homes who would otherwise have to be removed to institutions. Several old people were kept under observation during the year.

(b) **National Assistance Act 1948 and National Assistance (Amendment) Act, 1951:** It was necessary to take action under Section 47 in the case of one male person, who was aged and infirm.

(c) **Darby and Joan Clubs:**

Woodford-cum-Membris.—This Club is supervised and managed by the Woodford-cum-Membris Welfare Committee, a voluntary body of local people under the chairmanship of the chairman of the Public Health Committee, Mr. Councillor J. W. Anscomb, J.P., C.C. The club meets fortnightly; membership is about 80. A programme of entertainment is arranged for the meeting, and afternoon tea provided. The Club participates also in the Holidays Scheme at Clacton. In addition, the Welfare Committee operates a chiropody service.

Long Buckby Darby and Joan Club: This Club is also run by a local voluntary committee, and similar programmes to the above are arranged for members.

Weedon: The Club has now been opened for a year, and is already running very successfully.

SECTION C.

SANITARY CIRCUMSTANCES OF THE DISTRICT

Water Supplies.—All the Parishes of the District, with the exception of two small hamlets, Elkington and Fawsley, now have mains water provided by the Mid-Northamptonshire Water Board. Certain isolated farms and cottages remain without a mains supply, which is not economic to provide. The District can now be considered to have a satisfactory supply. The imperative necessity of proper sewage works in the villages with a now abundant water supply cannot be too strongly emphasised. All public water supplies are analysed regularly by the Board and under constant treatment by chlorination. Occasional breakdowns, due generally to burst pipes, were quickly remedied.

Enquiries made as to condition of supplies	172
Number of water samples analysed	22
Number proved satisfactory after analysis	16
Number proved unsatisfactory after analysis	6
Informal notices sent regarding water supplies	6

In each of the 6 instances where the existing supply proved unsatisfactory connection was made to the mains supply, after informal action.

STATISTICS SHOWING HOUSES WITH PIPED OR NON-PIPED WATER SUPPLIES

Parish	PIPED SUPPLIES		NON-PIPED SUPPLIES		
	No. of houses with Laid-on Supply	Stand Tap Supply	Parish Well	No. of houses with Private Well	Spring Supply
Ashby St. Ledgers	39	7		5	
Badby	105	50		15	
Barby	120	3		19	
Braunston	330	16		21	
Brockhall	5			4	
Byfield	253	2		39	
Canons Ashby	6	4		4	
Catesby	22			6	
Charwelton	47			8	
Clay Coton	16			3	
Crick	230	7		16	
Dodford	32	8	7	9	
Elkington				18	1
Everdon	135			7	
Farthingstone	24	26		11	
Fawsley	3			6	
Flore	305	15		22	
Hellidon	50			7	
Kilsby	184			21	
Lilbourne	70			8	
Long Buckby	830	13		19	
Newnham	121			16	
Norton	32	51		18	
Preston Capes	48			12	
Stanford	10			3	
Staverton	102			10	
Stowe-IX-Churches	24	24		22	
Watford	62	12		20	
Weedon Bec	438	9		17	
Welton	102	13		7	
West Haddon	212	35		15	
Wilton	25	21		16	
Winwick	31	2		1	
Woodford Halse	593	2		24	
Yelvertoft	93	33		16	
	<hr/> 4699 <hr/>	<hr/> 353 <hr/>	<hr/> 7 <hr/>	<hr/> 465 <hr/>	<hr/> 1 <hr/>

SEWAGE DISPOSAL, SEWERAGE AND DRAINAGE

The year again showed no further progress in the provision of new sewers and sewage disposal systems to those Parishes in the District still lacking this necessity. It did appear from meetings of the Public Health Committee that this matter is one of urgent attention and some little progress was made with the initial stages of one or two schemes. With the great majority of parishes now having mains water supplies, the provision of new schemes is of major importance to the general health of the district.

The general drainage position in all the sewered parishes was satisfactory, although in one or two of these parishes urgent attention will have to be given to the modernisation of existing sewage disposal works, which in some cases are old and are now not capable of satisfactorily dealing with the increased amount of sewage flowing to them for treatment. In other parishes the drainage position is not so satisfactory, although a number of dwellings have septic tanks.

Parishes of the District with sewage disposal works were as follows:--

Ashby St. Ledgers	Newnham
Badby	Staverton
Barby	Watford
Braunston	Weedon Bec
Byfield	West Haddon
Crick	Winwick
Flore	Woodford Halse
Kilsby	Yelvertoft (part sewered)
Long Buckby	

While there were also temporary schemes at Charwelton and Lilbourne and a temporary scheme for part of the village of Welton.

Disinfection.—Disinfection was carried out at homes from which certain infectious diseases were notified.

Eradication of Bed Bugs.—No cases were brought to notice.

Moveable Dwellings, Public Health Act 1936, Section 269.—Four licences were granted to use caravans as dwellings and 16 licences were renewed.

Schools.—The school premises in the district were generally satisfactory. One private school re-opened during the year.

Pests Act, 1949.—The Council's scheme of operating this Act, by a part-time operative, was continued during the year with good results. The table given below shows in figures the amount of work done. There is no doubt that this scheme has proved its worth over the District. There were premises which did get minor infestations from time to time, but there was never any major infestation. All the Council's refuse tips and sewage works were regularly treated when necessary, while all the sewers in the district were baited and treated when needed. Some of the larger sewage schemes were treated twice during the year. There was no increase in applications from farmers to treat their premises as a result of the action of the Agricultural Executive Committee decision not to renew contracts for farm premises. Treatment has been carried out at farm premises when requested and the costs recovered.

The details given show work done under the Act during the year:—

Inspections to private dwellings	...	...	...	559
Inspections to council houses	...	...	...	937
Inspections to farm premises	...	...	...	130
Treatments to private dwellings	...	...	...	140
Treatments to council houses	...	...	...	22
Treatments to farm premises	...	...	...	2
Treatments to business premises	...	...	...	2
Total visits during treatments	...	...	...	642
Number of sewer manholes baited	...	...	...	1672
Number of subsequent follow-up treatments	...	...	...	4098
Number of treatments to sewage works	...	...	...	60
Number of subsequent follow-up treatments	...	...	...	181
Number of treatments to refuse tips	...	...	...	86
Number of subsequent follow-up treatments	...	...	...	392
Total mileage covered by Van	...	...	...	2970
Poisons used: 84lbs. 12ozs. Warfarin costing	...	£16	19	0
2lbs. 12ozs. Zinc Phosphide costing	...	£1	3	4
Baits used: 978lbs. Pinhead Oatmeal costing	...	£26	9	9
375lbs. Sausage Rusk costing	...	£12	18	0

Factories and Workshops Act, 1937 and 1948:—

Sixty-five premises remained on the register, after additions and deductions had been made. These are chiefly small workshops, there being only a few larger work-places or small factories. Six cases of want of cleanliness were found, and these were remedied. Two cases concerning sanitary accommodation were reported by Her Majesty's Inspector of Factories and were remedied. Two lists of Outworkers were received, one in February containing 14 names and one in July containing one name. In each case the premises were satisfactory.

Refuse and Salvage Collection:—

The regular weekly collection of refuse and salvage was maintained throughout the District, and there was very little complaint from the District concerning this work. A very noticeable feature of refuse collection was the steadily decreasing amount of ash in dustbins, due almost entirely to the replacement of coal fires with convector heaters. In spite of this the amount of refuse collected still increased. In the latter part of the year a new and larger refuse collection vehicle was purchased, and it was hoped that in the new year the council would purchase a second new vehicle. The work done with the new vehicle proved its worth, and did mean a decrease in refuse collection vehicle running costs. Additional expense and concern were caused by refuse tips getting on fire. The collection of waste paper and metals continued, and although the market did fluctuate, it was possible to sell the salvaged materials, and a total of £421 2s. 5d. was received by the council. This showed an increase compared with the previous year.

Petroleum (Regulations) Acts, 1928 and 1936:—

Number of licences granted	...	...	...	...	6
Number of licences renewed	...	...	...	...	67
Number of licences transferred	...	...	...	...	2
Number of Carbide of Calcium renewed	...	...	...	...	2
Number of licences for Cellulose Solutions renewed	...	...	...	...	1

Public Health Act, 1936 (Part X) Canal Boats:—

During the year two canal boats were extensively overhauled and re-registered with the Council.

SECTION D.

HOUSING

Compared with 84 new council dwellings allocated and tenanted last year, this year there were only 28. This conformed to National policy which restricted our activities to building for Slum Clearance only. There was an increase in the numbers of existing council houses becoming vacant, and by this means 45 families were re-housed, so that for the year a total of 73 council dwellings were allocated. The waiting list showed a slight increase in number, there being 558 applicants on the register at the end of the year as compared with 553 the previous year. The councillors for all the parishes of the District, which had a waiting list, checked their applicants to try and arrive at an approximate figure of "needy" cases in the District, and 180 were shown as "needy" cases.

The year showed steady progress in connection with the Council's Slum Clearance Programme. A number of Closing Orders and Individual Demolition Orders were made, and Undertakings accepted, but no Clearance Areas declared. A table showing the progress of Slum Clearance since August, 1955, is given in a later part of this report.

Twenty-eight new council dwellings were completed and occupied as follows:—

Badby—Four bungalows and two houses.

Farthingstone—Four bungalows.

Kilsby—Four houses.

Long Buckby—Four houses.

Weedon—Six bungalows and four houses.

while a further 22 privately owned dwellings were completed and occupied

There were no council dwellings in course of erection at the end of the year.

Council houses re-let by parish representatives	...	45
Council house tenants given permission to take lodgers	...	6
Council house tenants given permission to keep poultry	...	3
Internal exchanges of council houses permitted	...	2
External exchange of council houses permitted	...	1
Transfer of council house tenancy permitted	... ..	1

**HOUSING ACT, 1949, HOUSING REPAIRS AND RENTS ACT, 1954,
RENTS ACT, 1957, and HOUSING (Financial Provisions) ACT, 1958**

The year showed an increase in the numbers of applications for Improvement Grants to properties, and also the completion of works previously approved. Much time has been spent on investigating these applications and on subsequent checking the completed work before payment of grant is approved.

Number of applications received	...	...	...	29
Number of applications rejected after inspection, due to insufficiency of proposed works and failure to comply with the regulations	...	...	...	2
Number of applications approved by the Council	...	...	...	27
Total cost of Improvement Grants approved	£4,226 13 10			
(of this total the Council contribute 25% and the Ministry the remainder).				
Total estimated cost of the proposed Improvements	£10,044 8 4			

Since the Act came into operation, 185 applications for grant have been received. Of these 17 were withdrawn by the applicants; 42 were rejected after inspection, due to non-compliance with the Act; 126 applications were approved, costing £26,670 0s. 1d. in Improvement Grants. By the end of the year works in respect of 101 applications had been completed and grant paid.

Housing Acts, 1936—57:—

1.—Inspection of dwelling-houses during the year:—

(i)	(a)	Total number of dwelling-houses inspected for housing defects under the Public Health and Housing Acts	1218
	(b)	Number of inspections made for the purpose	1374
(ii)		Number of dwelling-houses (included in sub-head (i) above) which were inspected and recorded under the Housing Acts	72
(iii)		Number of dwelling-houses found to be in a state so dangerous or injurious to health as to be unfit for human habitation	47
(iv)		Number of dwelling-houses (exclusive of those referred to under the preceding sub-head) found not to be in all respects reasonably fit for human habitation	25

2.—Remedy of defects during the year without service of formal notice:—

	Number of dwelling-houses rendered fit in consequence of informal action by the Public Health Inspector	25
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3.—A. Action by Local Authority under the Housing and Public Health Acts by serving informal notices:—

(a)	Under the Housing Acts:—	
	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring repairs	45
	Number of houses rendered fit after service of informal notice:—	
	By owners	42
	By the Council in default of owner	—
(b)	Under the Public Health Act:—	
	Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which informal notices were served requiring defects to be remedied	25
	Number of dwelling-houses in which defects were remedied after service of informal notice:—	
	By owners	23
	By the Council in default of owner	—

B.—Proceedings under sections 16 and 17 Housing Act, 1957:—

(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Demolition Orders were made	...	...	...	...	6
(ii) Number of dwelling-houses demolished in pursuance of Demolition Orders, by owners	...	...	...	...	3
(iii) Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily demolished in consequence of informal action	...	...	...	...	3
(iv) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings were given by the owners	...	...	...	...	28
(v) Number of Undertakings cancelled, the houses having been made fit	...	...	...	...	1
(vi) Number of dwelling-houses upgraded to either category '2' or '3', by reason of repairs being carried out	...	...	...	...	10
(vii) Number of separate dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	...	...	...	...	13
(viii) Number of separate dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were determined	...	...	...	...	6
(ix) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made and were subsequently demolished by the owners	...	...	...	...	11

Overcrowding.—

As the result of the Council's own re-housing, it was known that 13 cases of overcrowding, involving some 70 persons, were abated.

Housing Acts, 1936—54—57.

There were no Clearance Areas made by the Council during the year, but the Minister's confirmation was received in respect of three clearance areas made the previous year (two at Ealby and one at Weedon). The families involved were re-housed.

Below is a table showing the progress of the Council's Slum Clearance programme from August 1955, to 31st December, 1958:—

(a) Number of dwelling-houses dealt with in Clearance Areas ...	84
(b) Number of dwelling-houses in Clearance Areas, now demolished	60
(c) Number of dwelling-houses dealt with as Individual Demolition Orders	27
(d) Number of dwelling-houses dealt with as Individuals and subsequently made fit	3
(e) Number of dwelling-houses dealt with as Individuals and Demolished	16
(f) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Closing Orders were made	84
(g) Number of dwelling-houses dealt with as Closing Orders and subsequently made fit	13
(h) Number of dwelling-houses dealt with as Closing Orders and subsequently demolished	10
(i) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted	72
(j) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings were cancelled, the houses being made fit	12
(k) Number of dwelling-houses in respect of which Undertakings were accepted and houses subsequently demolished ...	6
(l) Number of dwelling-houses voluntarily demolished after informal action by Public Health Inspector	19
(m) Number of dwelling-houses up-graded in category, as a result of repairs and improvements being carried out	50
(n) Number of dwelling-houses dealt with in Clearance Areas and demolished in 1958	43

The Council's original Slum Clearance programme submitted to the Minister in August, 1955, outlined, as a beginning, a Five Years' Programme. It was decided to attempt to deal with 294 houses. It will be seen that 336 dwelling-houses have been dealt with in approximately three and a half years. It was anticipated that in the new year there would be further slum clearance in those parishes as yet untouched. In some parishes, without a site for building, little progress took place.

SECTION E.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD

Milk Supply.—The supplies were satisfactory throughout the District, all milk sold being "Designated." Milk producing premises remained under the direct control of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries, and Food

- 1 Dealer's Licence to sell Pasteurised Milk was granted.
- 14 Dealer's Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk were renewed.
- 4 Supplementary Licences to sell Pasteurised Milk were renewed.
- 10 Dealer's Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk were renewed.
- 4 Supplementary Licences to sell Tuberculin Tested Milk were renewed.

Bakehouses.—There still remained the few bakehouses in the District. These were all inspected at least twice during the year, and it was necessary to serve informal cleansing notices on two of the owners. One baker completed the erection of a new shop, which meant his bakehouse was then only used for baking purposes.

Shops.—The majority of the shops in the District were satisfactorily maintained. Some cases occurred where want of cleanliness was apparent and these were dealt with. All the shops were inspected during the year; some were visited several times in an effort to bring about improvement in management and cleanliness. Below is a table showing the varying types of shops in the District:—

Bakehouses and Shops	...	...	...	...	3
Boot and Shoes only	...	...	...	...	3
Butchers' Shops	...	...	...	...	20
Cafes	...	...	...	...	8
Canteens	...	...	...	...	4
Chemists	...	...	...	...	3
Clubs	...	...	...	...	6
Confectionery only	...	...	...	...	2
Cycles only	...	...	...	...	3
Drapery Only	...	...	...	...	10
Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	6
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	2
General Stores	...	...	...	...	74
Hairdressers	...	...	...	...	4
Hardware, etc., only	...	...	...	...	4
Paints only	...	...	...	...	1
Post Offices only	...	...	...	...	10
Post Offices and General Stores	...	...	...	...	14
Public Houses	...	...	...	...	62
Public Houses, also eating places	...	...	...	...	5
Stationery only	...	...	...	...	3

As a result of inspections of shops, 14 informal notices were served, requiring some part of the Food Hygiene Regulations to be complied with. The amount of food (excepting meat) condemned as being unfit for human consumption showed a considerable decrease.

Meat.—Eight slaughterhouses were in constant use throughout the year. This has entailed considerable time spent in the examination of meat, before sale to the public. A number of butchers continued to buy carcase meat off wholesalers. So far as possible all meat slaughtered in the District had been examined, and at Crick, particularly, it had meant regular daily visits. No unsound meat was found exposed for sale. Twenty-five licences to act as slaughtermen were renewed. The table given below shows the carcasses inspected and the incidence of any disease evident at those inspections:

Carcases and Offal inspected and condemned in whole or in part.

	Cattle Exclud Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs
Number killed (if known)	1164	24	5	—	914
Number inspected	1164	24	5	5643	914
All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticerci:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	—	—	1	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	112	6	—	190	35
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis or cysticerci	9.7	25	—	3.4	3.8
Tuberculosis only:					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	1	—	—	—	—
Carcases of which some part or organ was condemned	48	4	—	—	8
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis ..	4.2	16.6	—	—	.87
Cysticercosis:					
Carcases of which some part was condemned	—	—	—	—	—
Carcases submitted to treatment by refrigeration	1	—	—	—	—
Generalised and totally condemned	—	—	—	—	—

There was no slaughtering of horses for food for human consumption.

SECTION F

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious and Other Diseases.

Only 64 cases of infectious disease were notified, showing a considerable decrease on last year's figure of 368. This was largely due to a fall in measles notifications.

Measles.—Thirty cases occurred compared with 328 last year.

Whooping Cough.—Three cases (10 cases last year).

Scarlet Fever.—Four cases (13 last year).

Pneumonia.—Three cases (6 last year).

Food Poisoning.—One case (1 last year).

Poliomyelitis.—Four cases. All four were paralytic. Two cases from Long Buckby, in a boy and a male adult. One of these was very mild. The other cases were in an adult female living in a caravan at Crick, who had a very mild degree of paralysis, and the other in a small girl at Staverton. This case was also mildly paralytic. Neither of the two children affected had been immunised to poliomyelitis.

Dysentery.—Seven cases were notified (1 last year). Five were from Braunston, where a small outbreak took place in a school just prior to closure for the summer holidays.

Puerperal Pyrexia.—Two cases (2 last year).

Erysipelas.—Two cases (3 last year).

Diphtheria.—No cases.

Typhoid.—No cases.

Paratyphoid.—No cases.

Meningococcal Infection.—No cases.

Period Distribution of Notified Cases of Infectious Disease

	January	February	March	April	May	June	July	August	September	October	November	December	Total
Measles	—	1	—	3	4	2	—	11	3	—	11	3	38
Whooping Cough	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	—	3
Scarlet Fever	1	2	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	4
Pneumonia	1	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	3
Food Poisoning	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1
Poliomyelitis	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	2	—	1	4
Puerperal Pyrexia	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	2
Dysentery	—	2	—	—	—	1	2	2	—	—	—	—	7
Erysipelas	—	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
	2	5	—	5	7	3	3	13	5	5	12	4	64

Parish Distribution of Infectious Diseases

PARISH	<i>Measles</i>	<i>Whooping Cough</i>	<i>Scarlet Fever</i>	<i>Pneumonia</i>	<i>Food Poisoning</i>	<i>A. Poliomyelitis</i>	<i>Puerperal Pyrexia</i>	<i>Dysentery</i>	<i>Erysipelas</i>	Total
Braunston			1					5		6
Brockhall			1							1
Byfield	2	2		1					2	7
Catesby	3									3
Charwelton	2									2
Crick						1				1
Flore	6		1	1	1		1			10
Long Buckby	12		1	1		2				16
Preston Capes	9									9
Stanford								2		2
Staverton						1				1
Weedon Bec	4									4
Welton							1			1
West Haddon		1								1
	38	3	4	3	1	4	2	7	2	64

Tuberculosis.—

The number of new cases notified was the same figure as for the previous year, there being 7 new cases; 4 were respiratory (3 males and 1 female) and three other forms of tuberculosis (all females). There were no deaths recorded from tuberculosis.

The District received an extended visit from the Mass Radiography Unit, and more village centres were used than on previous occasions. Copies of a letter from the Medical Officer of Health had been sent out to all villages and distributed locally to individuals urging them to attend, prior to the visit of the unit. The response was generally fairly satisfactory, but could have been improved. The tables given below show the numbers of persons examined. These figures have been kindly supplied by the Medical Director of the Mass Radiography Unit.

Summary of newly discovered, significant cases of tuberculosis found in the Daventry Rural Survey:—

Group	No. Examined	Active P.T.	Inactive P.T.	Rate per thousand
West Haddon				
General Public	240	—	—	
Crick				
General Public	87	—	—	
Long Buckby				
Boot and Shoe Firms	125	—	—	
Other Firms	16	—	—	
General Public	289	—	1	
Braunston				
General Public	293	—	—	
Byfield				
General Public	190	—	—	
Woodford Halse				
General Public	404	—	1	
Weedon				
Boot and Shoe Firms	35	—	—	
Other Firms	312	—	1	
General Public	90	—	—	
Flore				
General Public	137	—	—	
TOTAL	2218	—	3	
Harpole				
General Public	239	—	—	
	2457	—	3	1.22

It should be noted that the figures for Harpole were included in this report.

MASS RADIOGRAPHY SERVICE

DAVENTRY RURAL SURVEY—9th to 22nd April. 1958.

Response : Firms 51%

Summary of work	Males	Females	Total
No. of miniature films taken	1043	1414	2457
No. recalled for large films	39	41	80
No. recalled for clinical examination	7	13	20
No. referred to chest clinic	3	3	6
No. previously examined by M.M.R.	594	773	1367
No. not previously examined by M.M.R.	449	641	1090

Results of Cases referred to Chest Clinic

Presumably inactive pulmonary tuberculosis but requiring occasional supervision ...	1	2	3
Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis ...	1	—	1
Pneumonitis	1	—	1
Hiatus liver hernia	—	1	1
	3	3	6

Results of cases clinically examined by the Medical Director but not referred to Chest Clinic

Inactive pulmonary tuberculosis ...	—	3	3
Mitral Disease	—	1	1
Bronchiectasis	1	2	3
Pulmonary fibrosis	2	3	5
Pleural thickening	1	—	1
Hiatus hernia	—	1	1
	4	10	14

The following tables show the present condition regarding Tuberculosis in the District:—

Age and Sex Distribution of New Cases and Deaths, 1958								
Age Group	NEW CASES				DEATHS			
	Respiratory		Other		Respiratory		Other	
	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female	Male	Female
15—24	1	—	—	2	—	—	—	—
25—35	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—45	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—55	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—

Cases on the Register and other relevant details regarding Tuberculosis cases for 1958

	MALE		FEMALE		TOTAL
	Respiratory	Other	Respiratory	Other	
Notified 1958	3	—	1	3	7
Left District	—	—	2	—	2
Cured	2	2	1	—	5
CASES REMAINING ON THE REGISTER	28	4	31	14	77

VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION

There was a decrease in numbers of children vaccinated against small-pox, but there was a very large increase in the numbers vaccinated against poliomyelitis.

The numbers of children immunised to diphtheria showed a further decline and is below that which is desirable. There was also a smaller number of children receiving the booster immunisation for diphtheria.

Vaccination and Immunisation for 1958:—

Details of work carried out during the year in connection with the prevention of diphtheria, whooping-cough, small-pox, and poliomyelitis.

VACCINATION							
under				15		total	
	1	2	3—4	5—14	or over		
Primary ...	210	2	29	7	20	268	
Re-Vaccination ...	—	—	2	2	53	57	

POLIOMYELITIS VACCINATION								3rd injs	15 or
under								0—14	over
1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14	Total		
34	175	198	162	142	586	702	1999	501	290

		IMMUNISATION							Total	Booster
		under								
		1	1	2	3	4	5-9	10-14		
Diphtheria										
Immunisation only	...	24	2	—	—	1	3	1	31	54
Combined Diphtheria—										
Whooping Cough	...	129	13	14	1	2	4	—	163	31
Total Diphtheria										
Immunisation	...	153	15	14	1	3	7	1	194	85
Whooping Cough only	...	18	3	—	—	—	—	—	21	

Number of Children who have completed a full Course of Diphtheria Immunisation ...

Under								
	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	Total	
Age at 31-12-58					1949	1944	under	
i.e. born in year	1958	1957	1956	1955	1954	1953	1948	15
Number Immunised	44	163	188	156	178	880	926	2535

SUMMARY OF VITAL STATISTICS FOR PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births		Deaths			
		No.	Crude Rate	Under 1 Year		All Ages	
				No.	Rate	No.	Rate
1948	15,850	281	17.6	6	21.0	167	10.60
1949	15,900	250	15.7	14	56.0	217	16.10
1950	15,840	255	16.0	5	19.6	190	11.90
1951	16,290	274	16.9	4	14.6	201	12.30
1952	16,440	236	14.3	7	29.6	182	11.07
1953	16,480	252	15.29	7	27.7	162	9.83
1954	16,590	257	15.27	2	7.7	202	12.18
1955	16,550	222	13.3	5	22.5	192	11.6
1956	16,490	265	16.09	5	22.5	185	11.21
1957	16,450	269	16.35	5	18.58	197	11.97
1958	16,370	267	16.3	9	33.7	196	11.36

